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## Export of Political Know-How To Developing Nations Urged

### Congressman Calls Subject 'the Missing Dimension' in Policy

By RICHARD DUDMAN

A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

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ter, he said, could carry on activities that the government found it hard to undertake directly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—REPRESENTATIVE Donald M. Fraser (Dem.), Minnesota, proposed last night that the United States begin exporting political know-how to developing countries.

His speech, delivered before a small group here last night, was one of the first public mentions of a problem that has troubled foreign policy experts in and out of the government increasingly for several years.

The problem is how to work directly toward effective self-government in other nations instead of relying merely on the indirect methods of economic and military aid.

Some specialists fear that public discussion of "political development" abroad will stir fears abroad of American meddling in internal affairs and fears at home of increasing revolutionary activity in developing countries.

FRASER DESCRIBED political development as "the missing dimension" in American policy toward the newer nations.

"We proclaim as basic public policy our intention to get new nations to stand on their own feet as stable and responsible members of the international community," he said. "Yet it seems to me that we usually treat those nations as though they already have the capacity to run their own affairs, if only we give them a substantial addition to their material resources."

Fraser said that American assistance in helping peoples of developing nations shape their own futures could compete effectively with Communist efforts to influence the same countries.

"The Communists exploit grievances as a stepping stone to a rigid, doctrinaire regime," he said. "Democratically-oriented leadership in a developing country can be just as determined to alleviate grievances."

Operating responsibility for the new effort, he said, should not rest with the State Department, because it deals with existing governments. Nor should it rest with the Central Intelligence Agency, because "its name abroad unfortunately is so bad that its activities carry built-in hazards where we need to build bridges of respect and confidence."

HE PROPOSED that the responsibility be given to the Agency for International Development (AID).

Fraser suggested that AID create a top-level political study and research staff, link political development concepts to economic programs and develop "an operating capability in general political development."

In countries threatened with insurgency, he said that AID should prepare to take on operational responsibility for United States political efforts.

He proposed that AID sponsor a new Center for Democratic Development run by a small full-time board including a representative from each of the two major political parties. This cen-

TRAINING AMERICAN experts in foreign languages and political skills might require an expensive program, he said, "but the cost must be measured against the \$5,000,000 a day which we are now expending in Viet Nam."

He suggested that the United States do more to stimulate organizations based on economic or community interest.

"Whether the groups are co-operatives, credit unions, campesino organizations, labor unions, or based on some other self-help concept, they give experience in democratic power," he said. "In short, these groups can become the source for popularly based political movements."

To bring together political workers of different countries, he suggested that the United States and Latin Americans might sponsor a joint center for democratic development for the Western Hemisphere, located somewhere in Latin America.

Another suggestion was that each of the 100 new members of Congress take a single developing country, study it intensively and visit it. He said a result might be a future Congress with more appreciation of the problems of the developing world, American policies and future needs.

"People and ideas have made this country the oldest democracy in the world," he said. "People and ideas can contribute greatly to the emergency of democratic institutions around the world."